

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

VOLUME IV.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860. (1860.)

NUMBER 4.

The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS HORNMAN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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POETRY.



Bravely Do, and Boldly Dare.

Champion of truth! unwaveringly,
Press onward in thy calling high;
True to thyself, thy purpose true,
The one grand object still in view;
Heed not the coward's voice nor fear
The fool's derision, skeptic's sneer;
But bravely do, and boldly dare,
And never let thy heart despair;

Nor falter when thy efforts fail,
To persevere is to prevail;
Often as thou art driven back,
Unflinchingly resume the track:
Let every wound that thou mayest feel,
Inspire thee with redoubled zeal;

And bravely do, and boldly dare,
And never let thy heart despair,
Hath falsehood power to do thee ill!
Remember truth is mightier still!

Shall when perfidious tongues assail,
The Heaven-born spirit in thee quail?
Resolve to triumph in the fight;
Trust in thy God, and in thy right;
And bravely do, and boldly dare,
And never let thy heart despair.

Though fortune meet thee with a frown,
And all the world looks coldly down,
If conscience with approving smile,
Thy humble task regards the while;
Let not what all beside may say,
Deter thee from thy onward way,

But bravely do, and boldly dare,
And never let thy heart despair.

Though even death thy need should be,
The martyr's death is victory!

Twill cheer thy spirit in its flight,
To know thou'rt battled for the right;
Whilst thou wilt leave behind a name,
Shall turn thy bitterest foes to shame;

And be a beacon of light, whose ray
Shall cheer the pilgrim on his way;

Then bravely do, and boldly dare,

And never let thy heart despair.

VIRTUE WHEN HATED.—A man is loved for his virtue so long as his virtue gives no offence to the prejudices, vanities, or vices of others. The reformer must disturb the opinions of many; and he is a robber, and breaks into men's habits, and robs them of the opinions which may have been their character, their wealth, child and idol.

DISTINCT.—Vulgar men strive to raise themselves by degrading others; and when they are foiled by reason, they swear and use bad names.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Truth Hated.

A prophet in these times will be persecuted by these times; as were the ancient prophets in theirs for a true prophet must ever be an offence to the world. Men have no faith in truth; but will uphold error, believing it necessary as a kind of police force. They exaggerate the danger of a new truth, and do not recognize the good. In what is old they exaggerate the good, and do not recognize the evil. They do not perceive what is essential to the development of the time, and must be: but wait the deluge. Men run after every new fashion in trappings; stare at the stupid diamonds which are stuck on an Indian prince, and hurry to see a new beast at the Zoological Gardens. All the while, their ideas "round about in darkness."—They are ridden down by puritanical priesthood. The press dares not speak out; and, "for fear of the folk," wise men are silent or persecuted.

REFORM.—Every change has its immediate evil. We live, not for the past, but for the future; and wake men must, however painful it be. We must speak out what is within us, even though we shall grievously offend our mother or our sister, or our dearest friend; and Truth shall be to us as a mother, a sister, and a friend.

Exports of California Produce.

We have compiled from San Francisco journals the following statement of the exports of California produce from that port, for the year 1859. The exports were made to New York, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Peru, British Columbia, New Grenada, Chile, Society Islands, Manilla, Japan, Russia in Asia and America, England, France, Central America and Johnston's Islands, and indicate the beginning of a great commerce. The most prominent articles were the cereals.

Barley, 163,249 sacks, more than half of which went to New York; wheat, 139,532 bags, nearly all to Australia; oats, 168,049 bags, mostly to the same country; the shipments of flour reached 20,998 barrels; of beans, 13,976 bags; of hay, 3,389 bales; of bread, 3,541 casks, barrels and cases; of potatoes, 3,266 bags of salmon and other fish, 4,280 casks and barrels; mustard seed, the wild mustard we presume, 1,727 bags; bran, 2,473 bags; malt, 1,516 sacks; Abalone shells, all to 390 bags; lime, 428 barrels; glauber salts, 150 tons; glue, 90 packages; fur, 8 packages; skins, 975 bales hides, 151,364, besides several bundles; leather, 128 packages; horns 19,274; tallow, 1,384 casks and barrels; wool, 10,573 bales; 4,606,306 feet, 1,294 thousand shingles, and a quantity of small stuff such as laths and pickets; brandy, 14 quarter casks; wine, 23 casks 20 kegs, 347 cases and 47 packages; quicksilver, 3,399 flasks.—*Hydraulic Press.*

HOW MEN ARE ESTIMATED IN CALIFORNIA.—The *Home Journal* is responsible for the following:

A novel mode of estimating intelligence was revealed to us by the following dialogue, which occurred between two ladies at a late concert. As a well known beau was making his *entree*; one of the ladies remarked: "What an intelligent looking gentleman!" "Yes," rejoined the other, "he owns two brick houses in Montgomery street!"

Wages in Germany

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, to the Department of State at Washington:

As to the salaries of clerks and the prices of labor, I am enabled to give the following rates, furnished me by a citizen of the place:

The salaries of clerks in banking-houses, \$250 to \$700 per year; in merchant houses \$200 to \$600 per year.

Servants in banking and merchant houses, \$120 to \$150 per year.

Wages of a carpenter per day, in summer, 29 cents net; in winter, 27 cents net; of a mason per day, in summer, 29 cents net; in winter, 27 cents net; of a blacksmith per day, 40 cents, or 50 cents per week and boarded; baker, 40 cents per week and boarded; cooper, 48 cents per week and boarded. House servants—women, from \$1 to \$2 40 per month; men at all prices, from \$6 and \$8 down to their board only. Recently the price of labor has somewhat advanced, but still there are a great many unemployed hands. Expert workmen and good and experienced servants obtain higher rates than here stated, but there are a vast throng who cannot get work at rates under these.

THE INDIAN KILLERS' FARE.—The bill now before the Legislature, demanding pay for service and subsistence in the northern county volunteers' war upon the Indians, exhibits some very extravagant items. The volunteers used 523 pounds of tea at 77 cents a pound; 2,892 pounds of coffee, at 28 cents; 3,669 pounds of sugar, at 20 cents; 47,936 pounds of beef; 45,155 pounds of flour; 8,297 pounds of bacon; 2,055 pounds of rice; 40,701 pounds of hay at \$60 a ton, and 5,090 pounds of barley at 5½ cents a pounds. The volunteers were in service 140 days.

LOOK OUT FOR GLORY.—A vessel recently arrived in England from Sebastopol with a cargo of two hundred and thirty-seven tons of human bones to be ground up for manure. They are regiments of soldiers in a reduced form.—What a lesson for those who seek for glory.

"TRUE AS PREACHING."—It is seldom that so much truth is crowded into a single paragraph as is contained in the following, which we clip from an exchange.—If a faithful observance of these hints does not compass the end sought, nothing will and the effort may as well be abandoned in despair.

If you want to keep the town from thriving turn a cold shoulder to every young mechanic or new beginner in business; look upon every new comer with a jealous scowl. Discourage all you can; if that won't do, deify their work, or rather go abroad for your wares of their kind, than give them your money. Refuse papers devoted to your interest and do not advertise in them.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The *Univers* says it is intended to erect a splendid altar at Cologne, to contain the precious relics of Duns Scotus, the great champion of the doctrine of the immaculate conception, which are preserved in one of the many churches of that city.—A. M. RICHARD has given 40,000 thalers toward the work.

JEWISH NEWS.

VIENNA.—Dr. Pollak, several years chief physician to the Shah of Persia, has applied for his dismission; and the Shah, in granting it, lavished on him presents and distinctions.—Z. d. J.

AUSTRIA.—(PEST-OFFEN ZEITUNG).—It is reported that the ministry of the interior decreed, that the question as to the permission of Hebrews possessing real property, is still under consideration, but will soon meet a solution. In the interim, those Israelites that acquired landed property against the laws of the country, are not to be ejected, till the matter is decided.

VIENNA.—MARRIAGES.—Hebrew marriages are, according to a decree of the Emperor, put under no other restriction than those of gentiles.

AUSTRIAN MATRIMONIAL LAWS.—DILEMMA.—By the adoption of a husband of another faith, the matrimonial bonds are not dissolved; neither is either party justified to enforce a divorce on that account; for, though the law does not permit intermarriages, it does not dissolve those already existing; nor, does the adoption of another creed change the relative position of the parties.

But the evil is, that, according to the Concordate, the Austrian matrimonial laws are committed to the decision of the Catholic clergy. It thus happened lately that a certain P. in Damborzebitz, Moravia, was baptized; his wife would not follow him; and, notwithstanding her protest, the husband was joined in marriage with a gentile girl; as the Bishop gave him the licence to such marriage. His first wife now desires a Rabbinical divorce; so that she also may be allowed to marry again. But the husband will have nothing to do with Hebrew ceremonies; but refers to his clerical divorce. And should the courts be empowered to force a divorce from him, such a divorce would be protested against by the Rabbis. Many Hebrew theologians deliberately consider the matter.—Z. d. J.

PRUSSIA.—If Prussian policy could at all be trusted, we may expect equal rights, to all citizens in that Kingdom.

BAVARIA.—Professor Stern, of Goettingen is the first Hebrew that was nominated correspondent to the Royal Academy of Munich.

SULZBURG.—Dr. Lehrmeier, having been nominated district Rabbi of Burgebrach, received from his congregation such an increase of salary, that he continues in his present spere.—Z. d. J.

BADEN.—Oaths are administered by the rabbis; they are instituted authorities for performance of marriages and divorces, no other authority is required. They also have other functions committed to their management, which places them on an equality with the Christian clergy.—Z. d. J.

ROME.—The "Independance Bögle" states, that the Roman finances, that were long oppressed, have reached a height of distraction, that cannot be surpassed. The Papal Government ascribes this distress to the falling off of the taxes from Romagna, and to the extraordinary expense of the conscription and equipping of troupes.

To raise new loans is connected with some difficulty; particularly as the co-religionists of that Mortara keep the coffers firmly closed

AUSTRIA.—THE POLITICAL SCHOOL REGULATION AND THE BIBLE.—The Hebrew editors of the Pentateuch, issued by the Vienna School Press, is declared by the ministry of the cultus, admissible for the religious instruction of the Hebrew faith at day and mediate (Mittel-schulen) Schools.

This is considered a considerable gain; as hereby the Hebrew language is acknowledged as pertaining to religious instruction, and is hereby received under the patronage of the government.

WILNA.—CHARITY.—There is at Wilna an operative whose name Simon Kafton, who, for the last thirty years, has worked at his trade only in the night. The day he spends in going about begging in the streets and public places, holding forth a small iron box to the passers-by, whose benevolence he implores for the poor and orphans. His box generally gets filled every day, as every one asked, without religious distinction, throws into it some coin, and thus a large number of poor, especially the children of the Talmud Torah school, are regularly supported by this benevolent man whose unbounded devotion to the cause of the poor is universally admired. Lately his Christian fellow-citizens, in order to perpetuate the memory of his singular appearance, had the likeness of Simon taken, holding in one hand his box, at the other a crum of bread, and wearing a long kaftan. His bust, of plaster of Paris, executed from this likeness, was placed in the museum. The celebrated poet Horotynski wrote a poem on this Simon Kafton, which was published in the monthly review "Teha Wilneska: Deborah."

ADVICE TO WASHOR EMIGRANTS.—A Washor correspondent of a cotemporary offers this advice.

"Those who can make a comfortable living in California had much better stay at home; those who cannot, will hardly do it here; but men of capital, who can make money anywhere, will find this a fair field. We want merchants, we want mills, we want ditches, and we want capital to work the mines."

WE ARE FREE.—To tell the people they are free, is the common artifice of the factious and seditious. These statemps pick the pockets of the ignorant with this species of falsehood, and with informing them what mighty fortunes they are all born to.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Any person may become a member of the Mercantile Library Association by paying an initiation fee of \$2 and a monthly subscription of \$1. There is no need to be introduced by a member, and there is no balloting upon new members.

MATZOTH. MATZOTH.

Isaac Friedman and Co. will this year, as on former occasions, bake MATZOTH of the best quality, and according to the strictest requirements of the casuists.

They respectfully bring this to the notice of the Hebrews of this city and in the interior.

Orders to all parts of the city and to the steamers will be most punctually attended to.

Our patrons will oblige by sending early orders.

Address Mr. Harris, 95 California st.

N. B. We shall be prepared to meet the demands of those who desire the round or circular form.

מִצּוֹת עַל פְּקַח הַכְּצִיל

Morris Rosenfeld, known as a celebrated Matzoth Baker, brings to the notice of the public, that he will, this year, bake Matzoth, which will not be surpassed in quality and reasonableness of price.

Orders are requested at an early date, such may be sent to Messrs Scholle Bros., No. 4, Custom House Block, or to Messrs Ashim Bros., 114 Sacramento Street: or to the Proprietor.

MORRIS RAPHAEL, 49 Bush St.

Sacramento Union please copy, and send bill to office "Gleaner."

Judah Martin, will be Shomar in the Matzoth Manufactory.

מִצּוֹת

The undersigned informs the Hebrews of San Francisco and the State, that he bakes Matzoth of an excellent quality, and with great attention to rules.

He solicits the patronage of the Hebrew public.

All orders will be punctually attended to.

ELIAS WOOLF
303 Powell Str. Between Pacific and Jackson.

MATZOTH. מִצּוֹת

Our co-religionists need not be alarmed about getting a superior article of Matzoth and Matzoth meal, equal to that manufactured by the undersigned last year. This is to inform the community that he is again prepared to supply the same with the above article, of an unsurpassed quality; also, potatoe, flour, chocolate, sponge-cake and maccaroni, for Pesah.

Orders requested at an early day.

A. ENGLANDER, 369 Second st.

N. B. Orders left at the St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Sansome and Commercial street, will be punctually attended to.

מִצּוֹת

As on proceeding years, so this time, I again am ready to serve my former customers and others with a quality of Matzoth that requires no particular recommendation through the Press.

Both prices and quality will be highly eligible.

Orders will be served to any part of the city free of charge.

Country Customers will oblige by sending their orders as early as possible, at Steckler's Exchange cor. Sansome & California sts.
E. ADLER. Oriental Bakery, Vallejo Street.

BUTCHERS, &c.

בָּשָׂר

PEOPLE'S MARKET,
213 J STREET.

LEHMAN & HALLOWER
PROPRIETORS,

Would respectfully announce to the Israelites of Sacramento, that they are the only butchers on this side of San Francisco, who are able to furnish their friends with meats of all kinds at all seasons of the year. Israelites will please take notice and give us a call.

LEHMAN & HALLOWER,
213 J Street,

SACRAMENTO.

—o—

P. S.—No other meat in the City of Sacramento, except that found in our establishment.

בָּשָׂר

MOSES DAVIES.

Second-street, between Minnie and Mission. Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment.

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

Or a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.

Keeps constantly on hand—

Honey-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef,

Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.

N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with promptness.

p163m

בָּשָׂר

DANIEL HARRIS,

Winchester Market

Kearny-street, between Pine and Bush,

—No. 88—

All kinds of MEATS—Fresh, Home Cured, Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, Sausages, &c.

Also—VEGETABLES in their season.

N. B. Orders to any part of the City freely attended to with promptness.

Mr. JACOBSON is the SHOCHET.

1m. 3m

Jo 10-t

בָּשָׂר

B. ADLER.

CORNER SACRAMENTO AND DUPONT STS.

is, as known, provided with an excellent stock of

meats, smoked and fresh, of every description.

Mr. Friedlander, is the SHOCHET.

1m. 3m

Jo 10-t

בָּשָׂר

KOSHER MEAT.

A. NEWMAN, & L. FLEISHMAN.

RASSETTE MARKET.

Corner of Sutter, Market, and Sansome Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Meats—Fresh, Home-Cured, Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, Sausages, &c.; also, VEGETABLES in their season.

N. B.—Orders to any part of the City freely attended to with promptness.

בָּשָׂר

WASHINGTON MARKET 59 and 60

L. MILLER.

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

American Beef.

ORDERS to any part of the City and Country, will be forwarded with the greatest promptness.

ORDERS for FRESH VEGETABLES and FISH will be forwarded to any part of the City accordwng to decin 9

Keith's

COSHER BOARDING

J. OEL MINTZ has opened a Kosher Boarding house

No. 88 Commercial street, between Sansome and Bat-

teray. Gentlemen who wish to partake of a plain, health

meal, can be accommodated.

Chereth Bikur Cholim Ukdosa. This society will hold its regular meeting at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely.

S. HARRIS, President.

15-16 SIMON CRANE, Secretary

סֵפֶר רִים

R. JACOBSON, Corner of Post and Stockton Streets

SAN FRANCISCO. Dealer in new

בְּנֵי מִצְרָיִם, חֲדָרִים, נְגֻרוֹת, סְלִיחֹת, מִזְבְּחֹת, מִזְבְּחָה, תְּבוּנָה וּמִזְבְּחָה

Silk and Woolen: תְּכִין לִיל צִיצִית and צִיצִית מִזְבְּחָה

בְּנֵי מִצְרָיִם, מִזְבְּחָה

M. H. BORIES, for several years resident of Sacramento, and known as an expert Moshel, fully recommends himself in that capacity to the undersigned.

Both prices and quality will be highly eligible.

Orders will be served to any part of the city free of charge.

Country Customers will oblige by sending their orders as early as possible, at Steckler's Exchange cor. Sansome & California sts.

E. ADLER. Oriental Bakery, Vallejo Street.

בָּשָׂר

בָּשָׂר</p

THE GLEANER.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN
appointed Agent for California, is now prepared to ef-
fice against loss by fire, upon STORES, DWEL-
LINGS, MERCANDISE and FURNITURE, on favor-
able terms. All losses by fire sustained by the insured will
immediately settled for.

MORRIS SPEYER, Agent,
138 Washington street,
between Sansome and Montgomery sts.

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co. OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, \$8,000,000
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED
the permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame
Buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive
Applications for the same.

Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Mer-
chandise stored afloat insured against fire on the most
convenient terms.

Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole
of life.

FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
128 California street.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED agents will issue Policies on the
most favorable terms, for the following well known
responsible Companies: Hartford Fire Insurance Company Hartford
Hartford Fire Insurance Company Hartford
Hartford's Insurance Company Hartford
Hartford City Insurance Company Philadelphia
Philadelphia Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Philadelphia
Philadelphia Insurance Company New York
New York Insurance Company Philadelphia.

ALL LOSSES

be adjusted and paid at our Office, as soon as proofs are
received. EDWARD MCLEAN & JOHN FOWLER.

Agents.

Office—Northeast corner of Clay and Battery streets

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,.....\$600,000.

N. BARNEY,.....PRESIDENT.

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,
ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA,
ATION BANK OF LONDON,
London;

AL BANK OF IRELAND, Dublin.
on Gold Dust consigned for Assay, and Receive
Deposits, General and Special.

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Warders and Commission Agents

SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,
AND
under our own open Policies, held with the best
English Companies, viz.:—
Marine Insurance;
Royal Exchange Insurance; etc.
London Assurance.

WARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS
to all parts of the United States and Canadas, and
the American and European Express and
Company, "to all parts of Europe. Execute Com-
munications, make collections and Purchases, and attend
to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,
of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all
and Mining Camps in California.

WARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES
from and Intermediate Points on the Northern
Port Townsend and Olympia.

Ward and Intermediate Points on the Southern
and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

For the better security of ourselves and the
Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Ter-
ritories, are furnished with "Appointments," or Commiss-
ioners, specifying their powers as our Agents. Such "Ap-
pointments" they are required to keep exposed to the
view in their places of business.

LOUIS McLANE,
General Agent for California.

GEORGE KNIGHT, Superintendents.

Feb 25-6m

KEITH'S

EMARY HAIR INVIGORATOR
Will prevent the hair from falling off.

Keith's Rosemary
Remove dandruff effectively.

Keith's Rosemary
Will cause the hair to grow

Keith's Rosemary
Prevent the hair from turning gray.

Keith's Rosemary
Will cause the hair to curl.

Keith's Rosemary
beautiful hair and is the finest dressing that

WM. KEITH & CO.
Chemists and Apothecaries
Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO.
made by Druggists in this state and Oregon.

Feb 25-6m

STEAMERS.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.

—TO—

PANAMA

Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the
Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company
at Aspinwall,



For New York and New Orleans.

DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship
Golden Gate.

WHITING.....Commander.
Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the
United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,
JAN. 20.....AT 9 A. M.

—PUNCTUALLY—
A choice of berths on the Atlantic
steamers is secured by the early purchase of
Tickets in San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.
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FOR NEW ORLEANS,
via

TEHUANTEPEC.

THROUGH IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

Carrying the U. S. M

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-
ship Company will sell Tickets from San Fran-
cisco to the Anchorage at Ventosa by their steamer
SONORA, leaving on Saturday the 20th and the

LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY,
Will sell Tickets from the Anchorage at Ventosa to New
Orleans.

The Company's new and elegant steamship
SONORA, Baby, Commander, has been placed on the
route, and will await the arrival of the Mails and Passen-
ger at Minatitlan, and convey them to New Orleans.

For freight or passage from Ventosa to New Orleans
apply at the Agency of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Com-
pany, S. E. corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets.
a19-tf LUCIEN HERMANN, Agent.

FOR
SAN JOSE & SANTA CLARA
VIA ALVISIO.

ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, November 7th, the new and fast
—STEAMER—

SOPHIE McLANE.

(Built expressly for this route.)
CHAS. THORNE, Master
Will leave Broadway Wharf, every TUESDAY
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
and;

Returning, leave Alviso every MONDAY, WEDNES-
DAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Stages, connecting with the boat, will leave San
Joaquin and Santa Clara, at 8 A. M.
SAM'L J. HENSLEY, President.

S. HARRIS, San Francisco. E. COLEMAN, New York

HARRIS & COLEMAN,
IMPORTERS OF

EMBROIDERIES,

MILLINERY GOODS,

FANCY NOTIONS,

TRIMMINGS,

FRINGES,

RIBBONS,

BUTTONS,

VELVETS,

LACES,

SILKS,

BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, FANCY NOTIONS, &c.

NO. 95 CALIFORNIA STREET,

San Francisco.

FENN'S
Wedding and Visiting Card
ESTABLISHMENT,

25 Montgomery street.

THE ONLY Fashionable place where you can get your
Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved in the most
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St. NICHOLAS HOTEL

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

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experience,) have fitted up this splendid building with
especial regard to the comfort and convenience of both
transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many
Families, to whom it has become endeared as a HOME:
consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored
with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom

found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The

House is open at all hours.

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guest

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friends with suitable BOARDING AND LODGING.

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by her endeavors and attention to the comfort of her
Boarders to merit a continuance for the future.

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Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels,

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The Weekly Gleaner,

We do not endorse any advertisements in our columns.

TO SOCIETIES ETC.

We can give no news items relative to public matters in this city, or elsewhere in this state, unless such reach us officially.

All births, marriages, and deaths (if sent to the office with the family, and sir names properly specified) are published gratis.

Any compliments to private men, living or dead, have to be paid for.

Societies can fairly claim no more privileges than the editor himself enjoys: he also has to pay for publishing, hence no communications from societies, unless they be of public interest, will be published without pay.

HOLIDAYS.

רְחַדָּר Feb. 23, 29.

פּוֹרִים Thursday Friday, March 8, 9.

רְחַנִּינָן Saturday 24.

פֿאַתְּחָה 1st days, Sat. Sun., April 7, 8.

" latter days, Friday Saturday, April 13,

14.

Appeal for an Appropriation.

We earnestly appeal to our corporate bodies and to our people in general for an adequate support of our religious school.

We want assistance of every kind; we want books and an increase of the library, as also funds. The increase of pupils has called forth an increase of expenses. We spent lately about four hundred dollars for furniture and books; and have not collected the eighth part yet. The moderate charge of one dollar a month for every child [whose parents are able to pay] is not sufficient to pay rent, books, and the singing teacher. And though there are at present some seventy children whose parents are able to pay, the income is not sufficient to cover our wants.

We hope that there is sufficient hold in our corporate bodies to justify our hopes of seeing appropriations from the synagogues as well as from the societies.

We cannot argue a point that is admitted by men of every creed.

The Rabbis teach, that we should sell synagogues to provide for our children.

Surely, if the State thinks it requisite to make adequate and ample provisions for its children, how much more is it the duty of religious bodies to provide sufficient religious instruction for their children.

Religion is generous, sacrificing, and knows nothing of selfishness.

He would appear with ill grace who, in the political state, would refuse taxes to the general school fund, under the plea, that he has no want for schools; how much more graceless do such men look who try to put all the burden on those who are blessed sufficiently with burdens—parents, Cain sayeth, "am I the keeper of my brother?"

And with what contempt would not we look at the "know nothing" who would say the state was to provide for American born children only; that it ought to do nothing for the Dutch, the French, the German and the British! And do men among us indeed disgrace themselves by saying, let the different nationalities provide for their own.

And was not he a mad man who went about the streets naked, while he had an excellent roll of broad cloth on his shoulders, which he did not use; as some say, because he could not see behind: and according to others, because he only looked ahead: he wanted to save his material to see what the last fashion will bring out. Now our children want, and receive instruction—we do not save the material—but why not give them what in duty we owe to them, and others in full—why do we sit silent?

Let at the next meetings of societies, and of synagogues some good men urge the matter, so that the school receive that support, which it ought to have had long ago. Let no irreligious man act as a Satan, and argue *Sithnah*. The duty as well as the neglect are patent to all men normally constituted, and those who

are not so constituted, ought not to counteract.

Let the different bodies act together. Religion is neither Polish nor German; let not the spirit of division be brought into our religious school, when every good man must thank God to see it banished from the political schools.

Unequal Taxation.

A legislation that depresses the poorer classes, and puts the weight of its influence into the scale of the richer classes, is defective.

To cut off the means of an honest livelihood from the poor, is opening a door to misery and crime. Every community ought to try to remedy such an evil.

Last year a society was formed among the Hebrews in England to enable poor peddlers to pay their licenses. Not that it was found desirable to encourage peddling; but it was deemed necessary to support the poor and prevent crime.—How rare is it to hear of Jewish burglars; and why among the many boys that infest our streets, houses and prisons, we do not—as far as we recollect—hear of a Hebrew boy belonging to that class! It is because they, when very poor, take to peddling: and is it policy to drive them from that pursuit by an exorbitant license, which as earnings are now in California, the profits do not allow peddlers to pay?

Our peddlers are no ornaments to our trades, no blessing to our country, but they, after all, are more ornament to us than our low bar-room, saloon, and dancing-cellars keepers; and much more blessing to our country than our defragogues and politicians; why then depress industrious poverty, and thereby encourage indolent misery, or even crime?

In the earlier days of California immigration, peddlers did an excellent business; they generally, after following that painful pursuit a few months, were enabled to open a store and leave the field to others. In those days they were able to pay an exorbitant licence (\$100 a quarter, we are told.) We also are informed that the city authorities would never have imposed such a heavy tax even then, were it not for some crafty Hebrew member of the city council at the time, who, knowing the resources of our people, thought, by drawing upon the peddler, to show his colleagues, who never were aware of the extent of the gains of peddlers, how necessary it was to have a Hebrew among the Board: Hebrews know sources of draining quite unknown to the gentile.

Times have changed. California wages and life are different from what they were in '51. The peddler now has to toil to make a bare living; and the state is bound to assist the poor as well as the rich. How then can a man, whose stock may not amount to half as much as his license amounts, can they make a living?

If it be alledged that these men elude the high taxes which the storekeeper has to pay. Well, let a license be imposed upon their stocks proportionate to the tax paid by storekeepers for their stocks, and the rent besides.

Perhaps there may be reasons that render it desirable to see the ambulant trade circumscribed. Admit there are—but no objection is of so much weight against the abuses of peddling, that there be not greater ones against other occupations, in themselves an evil to the state; while the ped-

dler is actually pursuing a non-corrupting business, and is an accommodation in this not quite settled country. If heavy taxes are to be put on certain branches of trade, let it be put on actually corrupting occupations, let it be thrown on the barrooms and other places which we will not mention.

Our population has a right to expect from the state every opportunity offered to facilitate for them the means of livelihood. And surely, he that wants the support most, ought to receive it. Why just throw the whole weight upon the weakest? Is it because they are poor? Is it because their goods are few and of small value? If the smallness of the stock justifies the height of imposition of taxes, let our Board of Supervisors act consistently, and tax in an inverse ratio from the peddler up to the importer; and say taxation is—contrary to justice—in an inverse ration to the means; the poor pedestrian trader has to pay the heaviest amount and he whose store extends over a whole block has to pay the least. The state ought to act consistently, and create a proper grade of taxation on trade, which going from the poorest traders upwards, would tax inversely by gradation; and perhaps the richest merchant will over-deal at a premium for the license affair.

The case is plain, if the state objects against peddling, let the milkman, baker, colporteur, politician, and the (late) peddling governor be taxed for infesting the houses and streets with their goods and impositions; if it is to tax the poor, than it ought to be on a proper scale, till taxation changes into a premium; and if the tax is put because the calling is conventionally not a high calling, let it fall alike on the low and corrupting occupations.—Why just grind the face of the poor?

PEDDLING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Isaac Shadrack pleaded guilty before the Police Judge of this violation of law, but offered in extenuation to show that his poverty is so extreme as to have excited the sympathy of his neighbors and compelled him to resort to that method of getting bread for his family.—Judge Coon ordered him to appear for sentence, and remarked that there was no discretion with the Court, the minimum fine being \$25, and the law being imperative.

ROBBERY BY STATUTE.—The systematic legal robberies committed upon our people by lazy officials is a disgrace to the State.—A host of petty officers are sustained by the most unjust exactions under the license laws, of which the following is an everyday example. Mr. L. has a little store, and by close attention to business and strict economy contrives to eke out a frugal existence. His State and country license, which amounts to \$7,50 per quarter, fell due on the 15th of December, but was overlooked. In a few days he was summoned before a Justice Court to answer for the oversight. Rather than that the case should proceed to judgment, he proposed to compromise, and paid the license, \$7 50; the District Attorney's fee, 10; and the costs of Court \$5—making a total of \$22 50. On Monday, the 20th instant, he received a notice, dated January 23d, summoning him to Court to settle for the identical quarter's license which he had already so amply satisfied. Had he been a stranger, totally unacquainted with our laws, he would doubtless have been compelled to pay another \$22 50; his intelligence, however saved this second extortion. Cannot the Legislature apply a remedy to this crying evil?

The worldly mind misconstrues motives, and cannot comprehend a generous nature.

The Pope and Congress.

This pamphlet has caused much excitement in Europe—much beyond its merit. It contains enough of dazzling satanic sophistry to justify the report, that it has a Napoleon for its author. It pretends to give, while continually aims at taking. The logic upon which it is based is false and dangerous, we are allowed to take from a man his property, to which he has a historic right, because we say he is better without it, then the proprietors would be exposed to a similar fate; many a guardian might rob his ward under the pretence, that poverty would be a better school for him than riches; and, it would be more honorable to battle through life honorably, without means, on a good name, than with means. We are not partial to papacy, speaking in abstract, it is sure that the Pope is with as much right sovereign of his domains, as is Napoleon of his Empire. And power has a right to rob the British crown from Her Majesty under the plea, that it would be more honorable for her as the head of the Anglican church, to display her religious character and virtues, without territories than with such."

But if the privation is to be justified on ground of the people of Romagna desiring to shake off the yoke of the papal government, the argument is correct. The majority of the nation has a perfect right to appoint him the administrator of its laws, whom that majority chooses. But then, his Imperial Majesty ought first to have addressed the pamphlet to the French nation; for we never read that he did go about hat in hand, from house to house, to ask the pleasure of the French people whether they wanted to confer the crown on his head or whether it was to continue after the *coup d'état* of Feb. 1851. But the French Pacifier plead that he is not the church, that he may keep a crown as he can, by violence; well, let him suppose then his people might repeat the lesson of tue on him in our century, as did the people in the last century on Louis XIV. after he had them taught the same lesson in America, in the war of Independence.

As to sophistry, that the Pope ought not to support armies to maintain his authority and to protect his subjects, this also is fallacy: he has the same means at command to effect these ends, by an Italian confederate or have the small princes of Germany by German confederacy, without giving up sessions granted to him about 1300 years ago. The position of the incompatibility of the church and the state at the same time, so applies to England, Russia, and other countries who pretend to rule Christian countries. This is no more than what we wrote ago about the Roman See (in discussing Mortara affair); and several times lately orthodoxy wanted to tell us that we live in a Christian country; while enlightened we know that either Christianity is too refined for the world too gross, too vulgar, to be governed by Christianity. We must have armies, we must resist evil, which Christianity does not allow.

We regret not to be able to devote more time to this discussion; as this is the time that we can speak of it—in six weeks the pamphlet will be spoken of no more; and six months the crowd of admirers will be ashamed to have been dazzled by its lying sophisms contained in the pamphlet. We have not read any critiques on it; next mail will already bring exposures of fallacies from Europe. We purposely the above, to prepare our reader.

* The Sovereign of Britain is also head of the church, and as such, has also to live up to the rules of the Church.

* It may be well to tell some readers the King of France sent an army to America to shake off the British yoke, which was a miserable policy, for they afterwards practised on the French majesty what he taught them to practise on the British Government. He received measure for measure, and considerably beyond.

ANSWERING LETTERS.

It is a rule of politeness that every address or communication by letter, requires an answer. A verbal address may be passed without some reply, much less an address by letter; it may not be refused to the criminal, much less to the honest man in the usual walks of life; Be polite, and always give an answer to every question, though that answer be painful to you, either from the necessity of refusing the demand; or, on a consciousness of some wrong somewhere.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Dr. GLEANER.—

The news of the distress of our brethren at Gibraltar, refugees from Africa, reached us through the columns of the "Gleaner." Without any formal meeting or preconcerted movement of any kind, we, by a spontaneous act, circulated the enclosed subscription paper among ourselves; and the result was the collection of \$38,000, which I have the pleasure of forwarding to your care. It is a small sum undoubtedly, but it is our mite, we here only few in number, and what we give, although small, is still an earnest expression of our common feeling of Brotherhood: "All men are Brethren," and although we differ on several insignificant matters and quarrel on some important ones; yet are we brethren, we are Jews, and the Jews, like the God we worship, are immortal. The enemies of Judaism need not lay the flatteringunction to their souls, that we are less faithful than our forefathers, apparently we are so, we may even be somewhat lethargic, but let circumstances induce us to manifest the integrity and solidarity of our faith, and we are as ready to manifest it, as our forefathers were.

With great respect,
Yours truly,
MARK JACOBS.
San Bernardino, Jan. 15, 1860.

The Committee of Morocco Fund beg leave to acknowledge additional contributions from the following places:

Volcano	\$27 50
Orleans Flat and Moore's Flat	61 50
H. Manassa, San Diego	61 00
Dr. Eckman San Bernardino	38 00
Total	188 00
Carried from our last issue	\$4636 75

Total \$4824 75
We expect soon to hear from Oregon and Victoria.

CAPITAL OF MOROCCO.—The following account of the ancient capital of the Moorish dominions, Morocco or Tarakach, having been ruined by disastrous wars and depopulated by the plague, now only the shadow of what it formerly was. Leon Africanus says that it is larger than Paris, where the King has his palace, which is more sumptuous and more magnificent than any in the world. At the commencement of the 17th century, Morocco had a population of 100,000; it now scarcely reaches 30,000.—The city was founded in 1073; its walls, which attest its former splendor, embrace a circumference of six miles, and are surmounted by eleven double gates flanked by towers; gardens and ruins fill up the greater part of the ground within the walls. The modern city is similar, with regard to its architecture, to the other cities of the empire; its streets are narrow and regular; the houses are composed of a court with galleries around it, which lead to long and narrow rooms, the windows of which rarely look into the street. Many of the houses are built of stone, but the great majority are constructed of a kind of mortar composed of sand, lime and earth, which is beaten hard together between planks placed on either side of the wall as it being built. There are several large open squares or market places in Morocco, but, like the streets, they are neither paved nor sanded. There are several mosques, the principal ones being those of El Koutoubia and Mouzin,

that of the Bentous, and that of Sidi Baladess, the patron of the city. The Sultan's palace is outside the wall; it consists of a group of buildings surrounded by pleasant kitchen gardens. There are also a mosque and large courts, where the Sultan gives his audiences. Like Hue, the capital of Cochinchina, all the buildings form a complete labyrinth of walls. Jews and Christians are sadly oppressed. The former occupy a special quarter, which is surrounded by walls, the gate of which is closed at night and during the whole of Saturday, and guarded by a caid. The Jews are the only timmen and tailors in Morocco, the Moors only exercise the trades of shoemakers, carpenters, masons, locksmiths and weavers of harki and gourduras.

Length of Life Increasing.

We are told, in a recent publication—"Hints Toward Physical Perfection, or the Philosophy of Human Beauty"—that the average length of human life is increasing. The author says:

Notwithstanding the lamentable premature mortality of the present day statistics show that the length of life has been steadily increasing since the sixteenth century, when, according to Dr. Buchanan, its average was only eighteen years. It is now forty-three years.

In Geneva, Switzerland, of whose population, births and deaths an accurate account has been kept for three centuries, the mean duration of life from 1500 to 1600 was 21 years 2 months; from 1600 to 1700, 25 years 9 months; from 1700 to 1800, 32 years 9 months; in 1830, 40 years 5 months; in 1850, 47 years.

The mean duration of life among the Romans, not including the servile classes, according to Unpianus (as quoted by Dr. Southwood Smith), was only thirty years. Among the same class in Great Britain, at the present time is fifty years. For the whole population of Great Britain, the average is forty-five; for France, forty-two; and for the United States, forty-three.

The facts illustrate in a very striking manner, the influence of civilization and an increase of knowledge and the comforts of life in promoting physical welfare. The poor and laboring classes of both countries [popular belief to the contrary notwithstanding] are shorter lived by more than one-fourth than the wealthy.

A comparison made for France, by M. Nilmeremie, and based on actual statistics, shows that the wealthy live on an average twelve years longer than the poor. The proportion would be different here, however, as even those whom we call poor possess most of the condition necessary to health and long life, as largely as the rich, and are free from some of unfavorable conditions to which the latter are subject.

The Ten Tribes

Rabbi Mordechai Halevy Ashkenazi of Zephata in Palestine, tells us that two years ago a man from Zechariah in Tarytay Magnus was in his place to study several things relating to the Israelites. He said there was a vast number of Israelites there between the Caspian sea and China who maintain they are descendants of the ten tribes. A sea there is called Sisan which is the Chasan of the Bible. South-east of Bechariah many Mahomedan tribes maintain they are descendants of Ephraim.

BALTIMORE.—The Oheb Shalom congregation adopted the Minhag American.—After the Rabbi had given his approbation, a vote was taken and the congregation, two votes excepted, ratified the Minhag American as the form of prayers of said congregation. This is too important an item for the Minhag America to be overlooked.

Shocks of earthquake were felt at Charleston, Augusta, Macon, and other points south, on the night of the 19th, at 6 o'clock.

INTERESTING POINT IN THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIPS.

—The case of John Bates v. Lewis Baker, which was decided by Judge Norton, in the Twelfth District Court on last Saturday. Lewis Baker and Hyam Josephs were doing business as partners under the name of Lewis Baker, and made a note to Bates for \$3000 which was signed Lewis Baker. Bates brought suit on the note against Baker alone, who set up in his answer a defect of parties, alleging that he could not be sued alone, as the note was a partnership affair; that Bates knew it to be such; that the firm had a right to use any firm name, and that Josephs should have been sued with him. To this answer the plaintiff filed a demurrer. Judge Norton held that Baker, by signing his own name to the note, was individually liable by it. The fact of a firm using the name of Lewis Baker, might make Josephs also liable; but it did not prevent the individual liability of Baker, even though Bates knew at the time of making the note that it was for a partnership debt, and that the firm name was Lewis "Baker." The demurrer to the answer was sustained.

The Big Bell.

The *Illustrated London News* received her by the last steamer contains an illustrated article descriptive of the casting of the great steel fire alarm bell of San Francisco. Naylor, Vicker & Co., of Sheffield, were the contractors for the casting, on behalf of Messrs. Conroy & O'Connor, of our city. The manufacturing of bells from steel originated but a short time ago with this Sheffield firm, but has already become extended into a large business. They are said to be of extra strength, and very superior tone.—That cast for your city weighs 5,824 pounds is five feet three inches in height six feet two inches in diameter at the mouth, and four and a quarter inches in thickness at the sound bow, (where the clapper strikes.)

This is the bell of which we made mention some time since. It is expected that the city authorities will purchase it from the agents, Messrs. Conroy & O'Connor, and place it in the new tower which is to be erected at the corner of California and Powell streets. With such a dell to wake the "sleepers" there will be no excuse for not hearing an alarm *Bulletin*.

The agitation against the concordat was increasing throughout Austria. The public openly speak of the propriety of selling Veitia.

THE SOUTH Vying WITH THE NORTH.—The editor of the *Savannah Republican* is in receipt of a letter from one of the cotton manufacturing companies in Georgia, mentioning the purchase of a crop of cotton at Macon, which from actual weight contained fifty five per cent of sand, leaving but forty-five per cent of cotton.

LIABILITY OF HUSBANDS TOWARD ADVERTISED WIVES.—Advertisements frequently appear setting forth that "my wife having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation. I hereby warn all persons not to trust her on my account," &c. A magistrate in Newark, New Jersey, recently decided that while such advertisement "might serve as a warning, it was no legal way of getting clear of his wife's liabilities—that the husband, in the eyes of the law, was liable for the wife's debts so long as she continued such."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the Supreme Court at Pittsburgh, Pa., it has just been decided that a loss by the stealing of goods, that are insured, at a fire, in a city, is recoverable against the insurance company as a loss occasioned by fire. A fire policy, therefore, not only covers losses by the removal of goods from a building actually on fire, although the goods may not have been burnt, but in fact are injured by water, or by breaking in the act of saving, but also all goods lost or stolen in consequence of such removal.

THE FIRST REQUISITE IN THE TEACHER.

—At Dr. Scott's Church there was a fair assemblage, on the occasion of the annual concert of prayer for colleges. The Rev. Dr. Burrows delivered a calm, sensible, and timely address on the absolute necessity of considering the moral influence of a teacher first of all things. Skill in teaching, tact in interesting youth, high intellectual attainments and lofty literary and scientific acquirements were desirable in the teacher, but without a good personal character, with a sound morality pervading the school-room, as its atmosphere, all these are in vain.—Better the child be left untaught than to imbibe immorality and irreligion with his learning. Illustrating and elaborating this thought, which all good people admit to be true, yet few remember practically, the reverend doctor closely interested his audience till his conclusion.—*Bulletin*.

GALLANTRY.

A letter in the *Univers Israelite*, dated Nov. 10 contains an account of the handsome conduct of the French acting consul at Rabat, Mr. C. De La Roche towards the Spanish vice-consul, a Moroconian Israelite, Mr. Joseph Benatar. When the news of the declaration of war arrived at Rabat on October 31st, a furious crowd of a thousand fanatics went to Mr. Benatar's house to pull down the Spanish flag, to batter down the house, and kill the vice consul. The worthy Frenchman at once repaired to the governor, and represents to him the misfortunes which would befall the city, if any evil happen should to Mr. Benatar. He then went to the house of the latter, took him by the arm, and led him to the banks of the river, where he made him embark on board one of the French steam vessels of war, which had been placed at his disposal. The crowd followed Mr. De La Roche during his progress, attempting to take Mr. Benatar away from him; but his energetic courage, together with his personal influence enabled him to carry his charge safe and sound through the threatening danger.—The following morning Mr. De La Roche embarked Mr. Benatar's family and effects, and sent them off to Cadiz. The Israelite did not tarry to inform the Spanish authorities, immediately on his arrival, what he owed to the gallant Frenchman, and acknowledged that he was indebted to his energy and courage for his life.

BIRTHS.

In this city, February 26th, the wife of S.L. Jacobs, of a daughter.

POSTPONED.—The Communication from Fair Play, came too late for this week's issue. *The Oregonian*, will appear in our next.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any of our readers who can give information of the whereabouts of Edward S. Delevie, a native of Emden, Hanover, will oblige by sending such to Mr. C. Möbius,* Counsel of Hanover, of this city.

There is a letter of importance for him from Europe.

The largest stock of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Camphene, Varnishes, (English and American) Brushes, and every article pertaining to that branch, in Lots and prices to suit may be found in the well known establishment of D. J. Oliver, (formerly Oliver and Buckley) 86 & 88 Washington and 87 & 89 Oregon streets.

Call at D. J. Oliver's, the largest Warehouse in this Branch, on this coast, and you will be satisfied.

EUREKA BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A stated (quarterly) meeting of this Society will be held on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M. at the Broadway Synagogue.—A punctual attendance is requested.

By order,
EMANUEL NEUMANN Sec'y.

THE GLEANER.

DRY GOODS.

DRY-GOODS.

Hegemann, Pick & Co.,

89 and 91 California st.,
(EMPIRE BLOCK)

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS

OFFER FOR SALE,

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PIECE OR PACKAGE,

**BLANKETS—RED WHITE, BLUE AND
GREEN;**

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French and English
finos;
Alpacas,
Castores,
Marseilles,
Carpets,
Hearth Rugs,
Crumb Cloth,
Linen Goods, of all kinds
Window Curtains,
Damasks,
Wool Plaids,
Gingham,
Velvets.**

And a Full Assortment of

**DRY-GOODS!
FOR SALE
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES**

Hamburger Bros.

Beg leave to announce to their Friends particularly, and to the public in general, that they have resumed business.

They have reopened their store at : 90 California st. between Sansome and Battery, where they will keep constantly on hand and receive by every Steamer from the East, a general ASSORTMENT of domestic and FANCY DRY GOODS, CASHMERE, EMBROIDERIES, MERINOS, MILLINERY, GOODS GLOVES, TABLE CLOTH, HOISIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, LACES, RIBBONS, GIMPS, SOCKS, SILKS ERINGES PRINTS, SHAWLS, PARASOLS, LINENS, DIAPERS, TOWELS TICKS, SHEETINGS, &c., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Which they offer at the lowest market rates. P.S. Store will be closed on Saturdays.

**J. R. CHLOSE & S. LINDNER
SCHLOSS & LINDNER,**
Importers and Jobbers of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, Cloths, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. S. E. cor. California and Sansome Sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Office in New York, 62 Church St.

Jacob Cohen, NEW YORK,
A. Henry, SAN FRANCISCO.

JACOB COHEN & Co.
Importers & Jobbers IN

**MILLINERY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
RIBBONS,
&c., &c.,**

86 Sacramento st. S. F. & 43 Dey st. N. Y.

L. KRAMBACH,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in **CROCKERY**, Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Lamps, &c. **No. 140 Clay Street,** between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff Street, appt. 8m

JAMES HAYES,
MANUFACTURER

AND
DEALER
IN

MARBLE
Grave Stones.

Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 166 CALIFORNIA STREET.
Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner at the lowest prices.

FOR WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY PLATE ETC., call at BALDWIN & JOSEPHI, Sole Agents of the American Watch Company, 171 Washington Street, up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STORE.

H. W. STEIN & CO.,

Importers and dealers in

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

CLOTHS, CASIMERES, AND VESTGS.,

Always on hand, a general assortment of

Tailors' Trimmings

...AND...

BILLIARD CLOTHS,

AND CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR,

140 Sacramento street.

Three doors above Montgomery, San Francisco.

Mr. H. W. Stein has just returned from Europe, where he has made arrangements to be constantly supplied with the choicest of the above goods.

Card.

ASHIM & BRO.

ASHIM & BRO., SOL'N ASHIM & Co., SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK.

THE Undersigned, having Established a HOUSE IN NEW YORK, which will receive the personal attention of Mr. SOLOMON ASHIM, would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to execute all Commissions entrusted to their care, on the most reasonable terms, and from their long establishment in this city, and their thorough knowledge of the markets, flatter themselves they are fully capable of giving entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with orders; at the same time they will continue their

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS,

And solicit Consignments, upon which they will most LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES.

ASHIM & BRO.

N. E. cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts. de29

U. SIMON. **L. DINKELESPIEL.**

SIMON & DINKELESPIEL, Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

HOISIERY, &c. &c.

No. 79 California Street,

Corner of Battery and California Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C H A R L E S H E S S,

Dealer and Jobber in

D R Y G O O D S ,

Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,

Sacramento street, above Battery, (2d floor.)

N. B. All^d orders from the Country attended to with despatch.

appt. 8m

L. KING & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

No. 68 Sacramento Street.

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LEWIS EMANUEL.

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH & GENE

VA WATCHES & JEWELRY

OF ALL KINDS.

JOCKER IN CLOTHING, DRY

GOODS, &c.

111 Sacramento st.

SAN FRANCISCO

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.

BATTERY STREET

San Francisco.

declt.

FOR WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

PLATE ETC., call at BALDWIN & JOSEPHI,

Sole Agents of the American Watch Company,

171 Washington Street, up stairs.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Hav-

ing over \$20,000 worth of Cameral Glass, Plates, Cases

and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall fiercely dispose of them at about New York prices.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

TAFFE, McCAHILL & Co.

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods, Hosiery,

DUCK CARPETS, &c.,

Together with every other article in the Dry Goods line.

Corner Front and Sacramento Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CLOTHING, &c.

WM. MEYER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,

N. 170 Clay Street.

(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.)

Jan 22-G6m SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER & BRO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

166 CLAY ST.

K E E P O N H A N D A N D A R E C O N S T A N T

ly receiving a well selected stock of

Custom made Clothing and Gent's furnishing good

sep-23

J. EISENBERG,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and cu-

tomers that he has removed from the corner of Mont-

gomery and Washington streets to

Washington street, one door below Mont-

gomery opposite Bank Exchange.

Having engaged the services of MR. S. ROY as a cutter, his capacity being very well known among the fashionable tailors here, and the having been during seven years cutter in a large establishment in Paris, I am prepared to give the most perfect satisfaction in the fitting of all garments ordered.

Having on hand a full assortment of fine FRENCH CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES AND VESTING-PATTERN.

I should be glad to receive orders and make them up in the latest styles and at the most reasonable prices.

N.—Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and an assort-

ment of Custom-made Clothing, manufactured here

will be sold at cost prices, jad

EINSTEIN BROS.,

IMPORTERS OF

BOOTS & SHOES

61 Battery st., near California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURNAUER & ZINN,

IMPORTER

French and German

FANCY BASKETS,

English and American

WILLOW Ware

Cane and Willow Chairs,

Ladies' Work Stands,

Children's Carriages, Hobby Horses,

TOYS, &c., &c.

No. 22 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay, jad

SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES,

No. 74 BATTERY ST.,

One door from Sacramento st.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRST Premium Again!!!

BEING THE

SEVENTH

TIME RECEIVED

AGAINST ALL COMPETITORS

R. H. VANCE,

Cor. Montgomery & Sacramento sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PRE-

MIUM awarded at the state Fair for the best am-

photographs and Photographs, it is guaranteed that all who

THE GLEANER.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

D. J. OLIVER.

have Dow landing and in Store, and for le at LOWEST RATES,
100 kgs White Lead,
100 gals Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),
1000 Spirits Turpentine,
100 Varnish (English and American),
1000 Paint and Whitewash Brushes (ass'd sizes);
100 boxes Window Glass (ass'd sizes),
100 lbs Glue (ass'd qualities),
Together with a Large Stock of all Articles in our Line, which we are receiving regularly from the Best Manufacturers.

have also at all times on hand

CAMPHENINE,
SPERM OIL,
POLAR OIL,
TANNERS' OIL,
LARD OIL,
And SOLAR OIL.

to Suit, at
Sand '88 Washington St.
and

87 and 89 OREGON street.

15-3m2dp.

URNITURE
AND
Bedding.
JONAS C. CLARK & CO.
Importer
AND

Manufacturers of
FURNITURE, BEDDING
AND

Mirrors.
Washington st.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Have now in store the largest stock of Furniture offered on the Pacific Coast, which we will sell less than it costs others to import.

JONAS C. CLARK & CO.
Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and Fourth between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street below Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose.



GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLAS.
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES, COLORS, GLUES,
Etc., Etc.

105 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO

QUEEN CITY

Wood and Coal Yard.

WICHELHAUSEN, successor to J. ROBINSON,
Mission St. bet. Second & Third,

HAS FOR SALE

and Short Wood of All Kinds,
ALSO

ARD & SOFT COAL,
A N D

HARCOAL,
WHICH HE WILL SELL AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs his friends, former patrons of Mr. J. C. Robinson (and the large, that he has purchased of Mr. Robinson and Coal Yard, on Mission st. bet. 2d and 3d. He will continue the coal business

by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

L. WICHELHAUSEN,

any part of the city, free of charge. Wood

length for \$1.00 per cord.

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

T. J. L. SMILEY, | JOS. YERKES, | GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY, YERKES & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, SATURDAYS, { BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS BLANKETS.

ap3

H. M. NEWHALL, | E. W. EDDY, | T. VOZIN.

NEWHALL, GREGORY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by catalogue,

— or —

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-

ERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS..... TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A.M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage. R. D. W. DAVIS.

PIONEER WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

DR. BOURNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS!

AND

VAPOR BATHS!

JUNCTION OF MONTGOMERY AND MARKET STREETS.

Only \$1 per Bath!

AND LESS!

IF A NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE PURCHASED

As these Baths equalize the circulation and purify the blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal warmth and strength to the system, they are invaluable aids in the cure of ALL diseases; but especially Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c.; and for Colds, Coughs, and all Affections of the Chest, are absolutely unequalled efficacy.

But it is not proper to take a Bath until three hours or more, after a meal.

They also remove from the human system Mercury in all its forms, as well as all other Mineral and Drug Poisons.

A department for ladies, which is attended by a competitor.

The effect of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated, quantity by a Single Bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up) in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impossible.

House patients received—Ladies or Gentlemen:

The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE!

COAL.

FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PUR-

chasers, Anthracite, Scotch, Spirit, West Hartley, Liverpool, English Cannel, Bellington Bay, Vancouver, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at

A. HILLER'S COAL YARD,

Corner Battery and Pine streets,

Successor to James Findla.

July 15-16.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS

friends, patrons and the public generally, that he has disposed of his Coal Yard, Stock and Fixtures to Mr. A. Hiller, and in retiring begs to return them his grateful acknowledgements for the liberality and confidence extended to him for a period of years, and takes pleasure in commanding Mr. Hiller their favorable consideration, as a gentleman worthy of their patronage and confidence.

JAMES FINDLA.

COAL.

The subscriber avails himself of this occasion to inform his friends, the former patrons of Mr. Findla, and the public generally, that he has purchased of Mr. James Findla his Stock and Fixtures in the Coal Yard corner of Battery and Pine streets, where he will continue the Coal business and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon Mr. Findla.

A. HILLER.

PIONEER Paper Box Manufactory.

I. CHARLES,

132 Sansome st.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Fancy Boxes. Every description of boxes made to order in 24 hours. Boxes of all kinds constantly on hand.

JEWELRY.

BALDWIN & JOSEPHI,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

CALIFORNIA JEWELRY,

— AND —

Lapidaries.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Fine Watches,

Diamonds,

Jewelry,

Chains,

Silver Ware

AND EVERYTHING APPERTAINING IN THE ABOVE LINE.

... ALSO, ...

SOLE AGENTS for the

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

171½ Washington Street, (Up-stairs)

SAN FRANCISCO.

H. M. LEWIS,

WATCH MAKER,

MANUFACTURE JEWELRY

IMPORTER OF WATCHES, JEWELRY & DIAMONDS

Diamond and Specimen Work,

Made to Order.

CHRONOMETRES AND WATCHES REPAIRED

AND WARRANTED.

189 CLAY STREET.

Third door below Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

M. M. LEWIS,

Pioneer 

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 193 CLAY STREET.

One door from the corner of Kearny Street.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 193 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,



WATCH MAKERS.

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

RAVE Constantly on hand a large and

beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

Silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

Silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices.

mb6f

S. FREDERICK & BROTHER,

Importers

AND

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES CLOCKS JEWELRY GOLD PENS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS,

TOOLS, ETC. ETC.

No. 171½ Washington street, up stairs, San Francisco

— AND —

170 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

Have lately opened a complete assortment of the above, and offer to sell the same at 10 per cent. above New York prices. The trade are invited to call and give us a trial. Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

H. ZACHARIAS,



WATCH MAKER.

141 KEARNY ST.,

Between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

O—

Keeps constantly on hand, a neat assortment of

THE FAMILY.



You Cannot Cry her Back!

What agony was visible on my mother's face when she saw that all she said and suffered failed to move me! She rose to go home, and I followed her at a distance. She spoke no more till she reached her own door.

"It's school-time now," she said. "Go, my son, and once more let me beseech you to think upon what I have said."

"I shall not go to school," said I crossly.

She looked astonished at my boldness, but replied firmly—

"Certainly you will go, Alfred. I command you."

"I will not!" said I, in a tone of defiance.

"One of two things you must do, Alfred, either go to school this morning, or I will lock you up in your room, and keep you there till you are ready to promise implicit obedience to my wishes in future."

"I dare you do it," said I; "you can't get me upstairs."

"Alfred, choose now," said my mother, who laid her hand upon my arm. She trembled violently, and was deadly pale.

"If you touch me I will kick you," said I, in a terrible rage. God knows I knew not what I said.

"Will you go, Alfred?"

"No!" I replied; but quailed beneath her eye.

"Then follow me," said she, and she grasped my arm firmly. I raised my foot—"O, my son hear me!"—I raised my foot and kicked her! How my head reels as the torrent of memory rushes over me! I kicked my mother—a feeble woman—my mother! She staggered back a few steps, and leaned against the wall. She did not look at me. I saw her heart beat against her breast.

"O! heavenly Father," said she, "forgive him: he knows not what he does!"

The gardener just then passed the door, and seeing my mother pale, and almost unable to support herself, he stopped.—She beckoned him in.

"Take this boy upstairs, and lock him in his room," said she, and turned from me. Looking back as she was entering her room, she gave me a look of agony, mingled with the most intense love—it was the last unutterable pang from a heart that was broken.

In a moment I found myself a prisoner in my own room. I thought for a moment I would do some harm to myself, but I was afraid to do it. I was no penitent. At times my heart was subdued; but my stubborn pride rose in an instant, and bade me not to yield. The pale face of my mother haunted me. I flung myself on the bed, and fell asleep. Just at twilight I heard a footstep approach the door, it was my little sister.

"What may I tell my mother from you," she asked.

"Nothing," I replied.

"O, Alfred! for my sake say that you are sorry. She longs to forgive you."

I would not answer. I heard her foot slowly retiring, and again I threw myself on the bed, to pass another and fearful night.

Another footstep, still slower and feebler than my sister's, disturbed me. It was my mother's.

"Alfred, my son, shall I come?" she asked.

I cannot tell what influence operating at that moment, made me speak adverse

to my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother thrilled me through, melted then the ice of my obdurate heart, and I longed to throw myself on her neck, but I did not. But the words gave the lie to my heart when I said I was not sorry.—I heard her withdraw, I also heard her groan. I longed to call her back, but I did not.

I was awakened from my uneasy slumber by hearing my name called loudly, and my sister stood at my bedside.

"Get up and come with me. Mother's dying."

I thought I was yet dreaming, but I got up mechanically and followed my sister. On the bed, pale and cold as marble, lay mother. She had thrown herself on the bed to rest; arising to go to me, she was seized with a palpitation of the heart, and was borne senseless to her room.

I cannot tell you with what agony I locked upon her. My remorse was tenfold more bitter from the thought that she would never know it. I believed myself to be her murderer. I fell on the bed beside her. I could not weep. My heart was burned in my bosom; my brain was on fire.

My sister threw her arms around me and wept in silence. Suddenly a slight motion of mother's hand; her eyes unclosed. She had recovered consciousness, but not speech. She looked at me and moved her lips. I could not understand her words. "Mother, mother!" I shrieked, "say only that you forgive me!"

She could not say it with her lips, but her hand pressed mine. She smiled upon me, and lifting her thin white hands, she clasped my own within them, and cast her eyes upward. She moved her lips in prayer, and thus she died. I remained still kneeling beside that dear form till I was removed. The joys of my youth had left forever.

Boys who spurn a mother's control, who are ashamed to own that they are wrong, who think it manly to resist her authority, or yield to her influence, beware! Lay not up for yourselves bitter memories for future years.—*Pacific Methodist.*

A Miracle Ineed.

And the Lord said unto Moses, take Joshua, the son of man, and lay thy hand upon him Numb. 27. 18.

And Joshua, the son of man, was full of the spirit of wisdom; for Moses had laid his hands upon his head Deut. 34:9.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please give the following fact to the public.

My child, a daughter eight years of age, for several years had been troubled with a disease of the eyes, which had increased until the sight of one eye was all gone, and she was fast losing the other. Her physicians declared that ulceration in the head had destroyed the optic nerves, and in this condition the case was treated by eminent oculists without benefit. At last she was taken to Dr. Geo. Atkins, at No. 3 Winter st., and wonderful to relate, without the use of medicine or instruments, but simply by laying his hands upon the head of the child once a day, for three days, both eyes were fully restored, and have remained perfectly healthy ever since.

Mrs. L. JOHNSON,
Putnam Corner.
Spirit Age.

CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—A son of Mrs. Hailes, residing at the corner of Waverly Place and Sacramento street, on Thursday the 23d, received a terrible scalding from having accidentally overturned a pot of boiling hominy upon himself.—He lingered in great agony until Friday, when he died in the most painful tortures.

POPULARITY.—He is wise in his generation who preaches to the world what the world already knows, and flatters conceits of men.

COINCIDENCE.—July 4, 1820, the fiftieth anniversary of the declaration of independence. Remarkable coincidence, in the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, who died on that day.

Young America and the Christian Country.

There is in almost all our towns and villages, a specimen of youth peculiarly American, which ought to be studied and attended to. It consists of those who are old men at twenty-four, and who die of delirium tremens at thirty or thereabouts. These are sometimes called "loafers about town," sometimes "wild young men," sometimes "vagrant boys," according to their pecuniary means or family standing and the stage of development their life has reached.

By whatever name they are called, the specific notes of this class of young men are clear and sharp. They exhibit extraordinary acuteness of mind at a very early age. They can "head" their parents and superiors—and boast of it. They can avoid serious occupation. They go to theatres and coffee houses, in spite of prohibitions and watching. They can contract debts so dexterously that no unwilling parent can avoid the payment of them. At sixteen they will tell you that they "have smoked since they were boys," and would perish incontinently should they attempt "to break the habit." They shout at public meetings, and show dirks and pistols in barrooms. They run races on the public roads, and fight with market-wagon drivers and barkeepers.—In short, they can accomplish all the feats of rowdyism their imagination may conceive.

At eighteen they have conquered the world. They have known it and triumphed in their knowledge.

They can go where they list and meet acquaintances; nay, they have friends in every circle. The staid citizen and "the worthy Pastor" are their friends, because there seems to be some good in them yet. The politicians court them, because they can talk and fight, and if need be, put on false whiskers and vote. They are known and liked in other circles, where a knowledge of the world is rapidly communicated, for their animal spirits and recklessness.

At twenty they begin to fall into the "sere and yellow leaf." Other fast young men—perhaps of their own training, have pushed them off the track of popularity and leadership. They begin to go in debt for buggies, and sponge on others for drinks. They hang about drinking saloons, and now and then do an odd job of swindling. Sometimes they get before the police court and escape with slight penalties. They go to public meetings now, but are watched there as loafers, and are the first to be arrested when their neighbors make a row.

At twenty-two he practices of impure and sensual excesses has nearly done its work. The almost supernatural "smartness" is gone. He who once delighted in over-reaching others, is now the jest or scorn of those who know him. He is known to the street boys as a common loafer, and he is not ashamed of it.

In another year he is in jail, or lunatic asylum, and shortly after is buried at the public expense.

This sketch is a truthful description of a character not uncommon in American cities—even among the children of nominal Christian parents. What is to be done with such young men?—or, rather, what is to be done with the parents who are responsible before God, for their rearing?—*Cincinnati Tel.*

LITTLE GRAVES.—Sacred places for quiet thoughts and holy meditation are the little graves in the church yard. There are the depositories of the mother's sweetest joy, half unfolded buds of innocence, humanity untouched by the frost of time, ere yet a single worm of corruption had nestled among its embryo petals. Callous, indeed must be the heart of him who can stamp by little graveside and not have holiest emotions of the soul awakened to the thoughts of purity and joy which belong alone to God and heaven; for the mute preacher at his feet tells him of life began and life ended, without a stain. How swells the heart of the parent with mournful joy while standing by the cold deathbed of the blest little one!

A Woman's Opinion of Husband.

We know that men have, a superiority in strength, which enables them to through the labors and dangers, mental as well as bodily, from which females should be exempt, and that, by education, they are qualified for exercising the severer trades or professions by which they are to maintain their families. On the other hand, women are endowed, beside the graceful amiabilities of the sex, with great superiority of quickness, tact, and delicate discernment. In all the husband ought to be completely guided by wife.

And this shows the wisdom of our ancestors in making the husband "endowed with all his worldly goods" the wife he has chosen. The wife is depending on the husband, and clings to him for supports, just as a hop-plant climbs on its pole, and sweet pea on the sticks to support it, as the vine in Italy was, according to the poets, "married to the elm." But if you could conceive a hop-pole, or, a pea-vine, or an elm, imagining that those plants were put there on purpose for its adornment, you would tell them that this was quite a mistake—that the climbers are only cultivated for the flowers or fruit, that the stakes are placed there merely for their sake, and must not claim any superior dignity or worth over the place which they support. Now, just such an office of the husband. And this state of things is what people approach more to as they advance to civilization. Among savages the wife is made to yield brute force, and is a mere drudge. Barbarian countries women are shut in more civilized life they are felt free, have more control. And in America—glory of all nations—they have a high place than anywhere else.

MUSK.—Of all odors the most hateful to those who do not use it, is musk. Many persons are inconvenienced by such a degree that they could not stay one minute in a room containing the nutmeg quantity of it. It is also the whic hadheres the longest. A coat which musk has been thrown will smell it at the end of two years, though it may have been buried the whole time exposed to the open air; but in apartments it endures almost for ever. The Empress Josephine was very fond of perfume, above all of musk. Her dressing-room at Malmaison was filled with it, instead of Napoleon's frequent remonstrance. Twenty-five years after her death, Hagerman, who became the owner of Malmaison, had the walls of that dressing-room repeatedly washed and painted, neither scrubbing aquafortis, nor were able to remove the smell of the Empress' musk.

School Notice.

On account of the former year's interference with arrangements of the music teacher, we are compelled to change the usual hours of session, which will therefore be as follows:

Sunday { From 9 A. M.
Tuesday } " 4 P. M.
Thursday " " 4 P. M.
Parents will oblige by seeing to it, that the children go to school at the time appointed.

GEO. L. STORY & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS,

OILS,

&c.

HAVE REMOVED FROM

105 Clay Street.

To 106 Battery street, cor. Market

SAN FRANCISCO